WILLIAM M. LAFFAN.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1904. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... 70 Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10. Boulevard des Capucines.

I our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Just What Mr. Hay Is Attempting. The exact purport of Secretary HAY's note to the Powers ought to be understood by everybody; for its phraseology, as now officially disclosed, is very different from the scheme of guaranteed neutrality and territorial integrity for China which common report at first made it seem to be, and also very different

sion published in Paris on Thursday. We reprint the text of the Secretary's note of instructions to the American | made at Montreal on the night of Feb. 6. representatives at St. Petersburg, Tokio and Pekin:

"You will express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the earnest desire of the Government of the United States that in the course of the military operations which have begun between Russia and Japan the neutrality of China, and in all practicable ways her administrative entity, shall be respected by both parties, and that the area of hostilities shall be localized and limited as much as possible, so that undue excitement and disturbance of the Chinese people may be prevented and the least possible loss to the commerce and peaceful enter prise of the world may be occasioned.

"JOHN HAT.

At the same time our Department of State communicated this note to all the Governments which signed the protocol at Pekin, and requested similar action on their part.

This is simply an attempt-and what appears likely to be an entirely successvolition to localize the war and to re- protection. frain from dragging China into anarchy. It is a legitimate exercise of his characteristic diplomacy, and if it accomplishes profound gratitude of the world.

The note written at Washington contains not the faintest suggestion of an | give justice to the consumers without injustice alliance or concert of the Powers, including the United States, which shall man the employment to which he has a right." become responsible guarantors of China's neutrality and integrity during and after the present war; and absolutely no committal on our part to any military action in the future to enforce neutrality or to safeguard "administrative entity" in China or anywhere else.

The confidence which THE SUN expressed, when contrary reports were in circulation here and in Europe, that it was a mistake to attribute such a plan to one of the sanest and safest of American statesmen, is now shown to have been fully warranted by the facts.

Progress of the Boll Weevil War.

insect from Mexico that has caused the a distinct policy of protection, though cotton planters of Texas so much loss not of high protection such as is de-Natural History, exhibited in its different | Mr. MACKENZIE led his party in a vigorstages of growth. Alongside the weevil ous struggle for a continuance of conare maps indicating the recent rapid | trol upon a platform of tariff for revenue extension of the pest from its original only, and was overwhelmingly defeated. home in Mexico over the cotton raising A protective tariff, although moderate The Turk's Interest in the Far Eastarea of Texas.

its eggs in the young cotton boll. The developing larva finds food to its taste the Liberals came into power in 1896, in the cotton producing tissue, and thus with Sir WILFRID LAURIER as Premier. cotton bolls are shown.

after the weevil began its ravages in- of the Dominion. dicates that the damage it does in fields where it has full swing amounts to about ton planters of Texas during the past season of about \$15,000,000. At the would amount to \$250,000,000.

weevil can be entirely eliminated, the the past three seasons is believed to titled to the credit for it all. have demonstrated that it is possible to produce cotton profitably in spite of the enemy. The field experiments seem vestigations have pointed to this conclusion; and it has been strongly forti-

during the past cotton season. The Department advises planters to cultivation, to keep the cotton rows vegetable matter remaining in the fields

plants. A cotton field thus treated during the past season, at Wharton, Tex., in the heart of the infected region, yielded a bale of cotton to the acre, or about twice the average crop in the cotton belt, and per acre in Wharton county since the weevil began to diminish the yield. This souly one of many experiments demon- This definition will apply with equal acstrating the practical value of the above | curacy to Sir WILFRID's "tariff reform." advice to cotton planters.

The work of combating the weevil is now to be extended under the appropriation recently made by Congress. A plan of campaign has just been adopted by the Department of Agriculture. The work is to continue in charge of Mr. however, and it now seems probable

laboratory in Victoria, Tex. All remedial expedients that can be devised will be carried on at the laboratory and at | in favor of the railway. thirteen experimental farms of 100 acres each in different parts of the State. Demonstration work will be organized throughout Texas to prove to farmers that they may grow cotton successfully, weevil or no weevil. At the same time, other insects and conditions injurious to the cotton plant will be studied and experiments made in the breeding of earlier varieties of cotton which, it is

believed, are less liable to damage. The problem of the cotton boll weevil seems to be similar to that of the San José scale. There is little prospect that the spread of these pests among the cotton fields and orchards can be prevented. But there are good reasons for believing in both cases that the insects may be controlled so that the damage they inflict will be small, and, in fact, will not interfere much with the profits of cotton and fruit raising.

The Policy of the Canadian Liberals.

On Jan. 29 we commented upon the policy of the Conservative party in Canada as announced by the leader of in the essential particular from the ver- that party, the Hon. R. L. BORDEN. The policy of the Liberals was declared by Premier LAURIER in a speech which he

Two issues of dominant importance appear in Canada's politics to-day. These are the tariff and the projected transcontinental railway. The position of his party in regard to the tariff was set forth by Sir WILFRID in the following

" I may remind you that a tariff for revenue 1 our policy; that it has always been the policy of the Liberal party: that it was adopted by the great convention held at Ottawa in 1893; that it was on the programme with which we presented ourselves o the electors in 1896.

" Canada, under the influence of this tariff, has some out from the humble position in which she was, and from being a simple colony the Dominion | SON, an Indiana Democrat, asked unanihas been raised to the rank of a nation, and to-day Canadians have confidence in their country, and the name of Canada has fixed the attention of the civilized world.

"An unduly high tariff produces combines, produces trusts; and what would happen if we adopted ful attempt—by Mr. HAY to induce both | the whole American tariff is that the consumer. of the combatants to agree of their own | of Canada would apply to us for protection against

"We reformed the tariff in 1897, but since then tainly come when the Government will again have to take into serious consideration the necessity of Mr. Cannon has a sympathetic apprehis purpose he will be entitled to the reforming the tariff. When that time comes we will reform the tariff, we will follow the same principles which we adopted in 1897; that is to say, we will to the man ufacturers, and leaving to the working

tirely support the claims thus made.

from 1873 to 1878, there was trade depression throughout the Dominion, and | the national revenues showed large defwhich has ever since been known as the their high places trusts and in their low places other class of our citizenship. [Great applause.]"

The way in effect strikes." Citizens who desire to see the little! "National Policy." It was, in effect, will find it at the American Museum of manded by the Conservatives of to-day. in character, was adopted in 1879. This This insect is a beetle which deposits | policy was maintained by the Conservaservatives, with evident justification, for a long time to come. The bulletin just issued by the De- that Canada's remarkable progress durpartment of Agriculture says that up ing the last ten years is due primarily to this time the weevil has been found and almost entirely to the policy which pleased to let the whole of the Black Sea in only three places outside the cotton they inaugurated and to the conditions fields of Texas. A comparison of the which they established during their the Dardanelles, providing the Japanese

While Canadian prosperity is perhaps chiefly attributable to the bounty of 50 per cent. of the crop. The boll weevil, nature and to the individual industry upon this basis, caused a loss to the cot- and activity of the Canadian people, irrespective of party, it is a fact that the free trade or tariff for revenue Liberals same rate, if the pest were to spread have not dared to attempt any material over the entire cotton belt and no means change in the tariff drafted or in the polwere found to prevent damage, the loss | icy adopted by the Conservatives. But | early date. the fact of great progress and develop-Although no hope is held out that the ment during the Liberal régime is regarded by the Liberals as conclusive work of the division of entomology in proof that they and they alone are en-

The real difference between the two parties to-day, notwithstanding Sir WILFRID's assertion that the policy of to prove that with proper methods the his party is one of tariff for revenue only, damage may be reduced so that the is easily stated. The Liberal party virweevil will not be a serious menace. As | tually stands upon the ground occupied the last two annual reports of the Secre- by the Conservatives ten years ago. The tary of Agriculture have indicated, all | Conservatives, the authors of the prothe results of the first two years in- tective policy, have advanced still further in the line of their original policy. To-day they advocate a wider measure fied by the results of the studies made of protection, a higher tariff by which people, who, in gratitude, would join secured for the Canadian producer and guiled by the specious promises of the before the country now on an issue of from four to five feet apart, to burn all free trade they would unquestionably repeat the experience of Mr. MACKENZIE after cotton picking, and to use ferti- in 1878. Sir WILFRID's words about tariff lizers to hasten the maturity of the reform are as vague as those of some of heard of this episode; hence his reply our own politicians, and mean anything to M. SARAFOFF to go back to Bulgaria that a reader may choose to make them mean. A recent cartoon in the Toronto nation was fully accomplished, to re-Globe represents a Canadian workman turn to Rome, and he would then see who asks Mr. BORDEN, the Conservative leader, what he means by "adequate seven or eight times the average crop protection." Mr. BORDEN replies that 'adequate" is "a diplomatic term, and means-er-almost anything, you know."

> It was supposed that the vigorous and prolonged discussion during the last session of Parliament had settled the question of the new transcontinental railway in favor of its construction. Various obstacles have been encountered. settlement.

HUNTER, who will be stationed at the that the whole matter will have to be Turks who want a war. The Sultan threshed over again. As a party the Liberals will stand, as they did last year,

Rapid Transit for Pension Bills.

Friday the House of Representatives n Committee of the Whole considered the business on the Private Calendar. Three hundred and twenty bills granting a pension or increase of pension were read, amended and laid aside with a favorable recommendation. The Speaker asked the attention of the House. A large number of bills had been re ported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that they pass. Did any member want any one of them considered separately? If not, the Speaker would ask for unanimous consent to let those bills be considered as read a third time and passed, upon the reading of the numbers by the clerk.

Nobody objected. Thereupon 193 bills as amended were passed by the reading of their titles. Then thirty-six bills without amendment were passed in the same way. The Speaker directed the clerk to read the numbers of the Senate bills. These were to be passed as of South Carolina did not think this course of procedure proper in a legislative body. He insisted that the bills take the regular course. So the next bill, granting a pension to GREEN B. YAWN. was reported by the clerk:

"The Speaker-The question is on the amend ment. Does the gentleman desire the amendment

"Mr. FINLEY-No: I do not "The Speaker-The Chair does not know what the amendment is.

"Mr. BENTON-Let the Chair have it read for his wn satisfaction. "Mr. FINLEY-It ought to be read."

This bill and three others were disposed of in the regular fashion. The House found life too short. Mr. ROBINmous consent that the Senate bills reported by the Committee of the Whole

without amendment be passed in the

Speaker's double-quick way. Mr. FIN-

LEY had either tired himself out or left the House. The remaining ninety-one bills were put through in short order. As most members have their pro rata share of these bills, the rapid disposal new conditions have arisen, and the day will cet- of them is satisfactory to the House. In spring, prepare for the fall elections.

Representatives.

Canada's Premier Declares His Love.

In the course of his speech at Sir WILFRID cited the statistics of Montreal, Sir WILFRID LAURIER again Canadian development during recent expressed his unlimited admiration for years, and claimed for his party and its certain features in the life of the people policy the credit for that development, of the United States, and declared that An analysis of Canada's political history | he loved this republic. But he says that and economic progress does not en- we "sin by exaggeration." Among our offences in that direction he includes the During the Mackenzie Government, following, and notes its results:

"The United States unhappily have exaggerated their fiscal system. They have really exaggerated so help me God. I will raise my voice in the farmer's their tariff of protection, and by that fact they have icits because of limited receipts from destroyed their own work, they have destroyed litere to be for his good, and thereby help him if I the custom houses. An election fol- their own commerce, they have destroyed their can, and by helping him benefit all the people, belowed in 1878. Sir JOHN MACDONALD own security, they have destroyed their own pros- cause to him we owe more in the past, and we are led the Conservatives upon a platform perity, they have established in consequence in going to owe more in the future, than we owe to any

> will survive these accumulated disas- farmer's hand: ters, and that Canada will adopt a fiscal we have under ours.

ern Struggle.

A correspondent writes from Contives, through successive elections, until stantinople that the Turks are watching with deep interest the events in the Far East. They do not disguise their hope either prevents the formation of cotton | Their victory was due to influences with | that the complications in which Russia or greatly injures the product. At the which the tariff question was in no way has become involved will leave them through all the ages of time it would stand as the museum both affected and unaffected connected. It is claimed by the Con- free of her interference in their affairs

If the Powers would consent, the Sultan's Government would be more than squadron through the Bosphorus and crops in ten Texas counties before and eighteen years of control of the affairs would guarantee that it should never within gunshot of the palace, however, fear that the respite he hopes for through | and light? Russia's troubles at the other end of Asia will be disturbed by the Bulgarians at an

It is true that the mission of Boris SARAFOFF to Rome was a failure on all sides. He showed himself wanting in political acumen when he made his prothe Bulgarian people would go over to follows it?

the Catholic faith. That trick was successfully played veteran agitators BALABANOFF and ZAN-KOFF not very long before the Franco-German War. M. BALABANOFF used to relate with glee how with tear-streaming eves he fell on his knees before the French Emperor, imploring aid for his the Canadian market shall be better the Catholic Church. The Emperor, bein motion; but he succeeded only in raising trouble for France, while the

> Bulgarians remained as before. The Papal Secretary had probably and, as soon as the conversion of the what could be done.

What the Turks fear, however, is not the Bulgarian agitators and the Macedonian insurgents, but the Bulgarian army that is straining to be let loose to avenge the cruelties to their fellow countrymen in the Adrianople vilavet and in Macedonia; and the probability that if hostilities do break out, the Austrians will move down into Albania and Kossovo, and the British will see that Greece receives her due in the ultimate

It is only the chauvinists among the

and the responsible men in the affairs of the Government are under no illusions as to what the consequences of aggression on their part would be, whether Russia became too deeply involved to take an active part in the trouble or not.

Spanked by the Farmer's Hand.

The Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD of Texarkana and the First Texas Congress district, is now "going on" twenty-nine. When he is older he will not speak so irreverently as he has recently spoken of a hallowed institution like Government seeds. "Government chromos in House the other day; and he read a flippant letter from a constituent who asked for "a union suit of clothes, a coat 38size, pants 33-34." Mr. Sheppard was engrossed, ordered to a third reading, duly rebuked at the time. Other Representatives know how to "stand up for the farmer."

We are especially grateful for the seedsmanlike and statesmanlike remarks made by the Hon. EZEKIEL SAMUEL CANDLER of Corinth, Miss., Feb. 5. They have been ripening since then and appear in full flower in the Congressional Record of Feb. 12. When "anybody strikes a swiftly, but the Hon. DAVID E. FINLEY | blow at the distribution of seeds which go to the farmers and laboring men of this country and the people generally," Mr. CANDLER rightly thinks that it is time to say something for seeds and the people. Feb. 5. Mr. CANDLER put his hand into his pocket and found that four out of eight or ten letters there were entreaties for seeds. Mr. CANDLER artfully entwined these requests with the domestic affections:

" FOLLY, LEE COUNTY, Miss., Feb. 3, 1904. " · Please send me some garden seeds. I will appreclate it very much if you will also send me

package of flower seeds." "He not only wants the benefits to be derived from the garden seeds, but wants the flower seeds to beautify his home and make it more attractive for the good wife who presides therein. "Here is another one:

" 'STURGIS, Miss., Feb. 3. 1905. "'Please send me some cotton seed, and I will appreciate it also if you will send me a package of garden seeds.'

"Here is another one: " 'VERONA, Miss., Feb. 3. 1904.

" ' Please send me some flower seed.' "A modest request from a most excellent lady Gop bless the ladles! They are Gop's noblest, sweetest, and best gift to man, and I am always delighted to hear from them and to comply with

Still unabashed, the Texarkanian asked ciation of the feelings of his brother if Mr. CANDLER had not received requests for clothing.

their requests when possible. [Applause.]'

"Mr. CANDLER-Oh, yes, I received a letter from one gentleman requesting a hat for himself. [laughter] and also one for his wife-a manin Mississippi never forgets his wife (great laughter)."

And because a man asks for hats or union "pants" is no reason he shouldn't get seeds. Mr. CANDLER "paid a magnificent tribute' to the farmers:

"I may be called a 'seedsman' rather than a 'statesman' because I stand here and advocate the distribution of seed to the people, and especially to the farmers; but you may call me what you please and name me what you may, as long as I stay here interest and contend for those things which I be

Finally he summarized the Hon. John It is to be hoped that the United States | TROTWOOD MOORE'S "tribute" to the

"It may be misshapen and its joints large from policy which will enable her people to strain and toll, and the veins may run through it get along under their burdens as well as like channels of a stream deep cut, and it may be curved in like the turn of a plough handle and deep set like the grip of an axe helve, and deep set and scarred. But if to-day there comes an upheaval of the earth in the fusion of rock and matter, and this land, of all earth's civilization, alone leaves its imprint there to be read cons of ages hence by beings of enlightenment and light in the museums of a higher civilization, well may it stand embedded in some kindred block of stone, not to point to the name and lineage of some prehistoric race, but 'Track of duty,' the 'Emblem of patriotism' in 'the Man age of earth. [Prolonged applause.]

Thus did the farmer's hand, deep set like the grip of an axe helve, spank the young gentleman from Texarkana, and thus did Mr. CANDLER endear himself to the ladies and the farmers. Has Mr. SHEPPARD impenitence enough left to return. So long as that fleet exists to say that the people at the rural post exercise a material pressure almost offices ridicule the boon of Government seeds? Eons of ages hence, will not the the political influence is there, and will \$202,000 worth of seeds sown in 40,000,000 remain, for the Turk is a great respecter | packages by the Government be wonof force. At the same time, there is a dered at by all beings of enlightenment

The Hon. BENJAMIN B. ODE Collowed an illustrious example when he turned a funeral into a political conference. It was SETH Low who, in 1897, started the fashion. He tried to get a little help from the death of HENRY GEORGE in a manner that shocked even the most hardposal to the Papal Secretary of State ened politicians. With this example bethat in return for the Pope's protection fore him, can Mr. ODELL be blamed if he

The broad and fertile acres of the Dis on the Emperor NaPoleon III, by the trict of Columbia lie fallow and barren because there is no school of practical agriculture for its citizens, and Congress has been asked, in a bill introduced by Representative RIXEY, by request, to provide an institution wherein instruction shall be given "in all branches of rural industry," to prepare pupils for actual farming and country life. The District has no share in the prosperity of the wheat growing States, and its cotton and corn exports are negliplant early, to give the fields thorough manufacturer. Were the Liberals to go Bulgarian emissaries, set his diplomacy gible quantities. Who will dare predict that, stimulated and nurtured by an annual appropriation, agriculture within the bounds of the national capital would not become an industry of paramount im-

> The Hon. WALTER ROSCOE STUBBS of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kan., is the man who overthrew Governor Willis J. BAILEY'S Statehouse ring and drove Governor BAILEY out of the race for a renomination. Mr. STUBBS builds railroads when he is not smashing a political ring. The theory on which he worked the downfall of Governor BAILEY is disclosed in this philosophical utterance credited to him: "The bigger the machine the more jacks you can get under it. Every voter has a jack. The only thing needed is to get the voter interested

over as sure as the Kansas machine did." The Stubbs idea worked famously in Kansas. E. W. Hoch, the Stubbs candidate for Governor, is to be congratulated on having such a master of jacks for a

or encouraged to use his jack. The thing will go

AMERICAN SYMPATHIES. Russia as Well as Japan Has Her Friends Here in This Crisis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -- Sir: Do the American papersendeavoring to enlist sympathy for the Japs in their present struggle with Russia reflect the true sentiment of he American people? On the basis of the American sense of fair play, perhaps we might on a cursory look favor the smaller and seemingly weaker nation. But an exhaustive study of the situation fails to show any great discrepancy in the strength of the combatants when we consider the conditions against which Russia must contend to maintain her military, forces so far from

The American public should not be too hasty in condemning a Power which was our pink and blue," he called them in the of the Rebellion.

Sole European friend during the dark days of the Rebellion.

F. J. M. NEW HAVEN, Feb. 13.

England, Japan and Russia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 'As night be expected, the "yellow dog" element in this country is throwing up its collective hat over the dubious, if not disreputable victory of the yellow men off Port Arthur. It is safe to assume that the men who are patting the Japanese on the back are th ame class of men, if not the lineal descendants of the men who encouraged and sustained the English-Hessian forces in American Revolutionary days.

Every man who has knowledge of so-called "world politics" must know that Japan's war is England's war. The Pirate Empire has egged the Japanese on to a conflict which must prove suicidal to Japan. It has sought to fill that little upstart nation, and has succeeded in its purpose, with an idea that it is one of the world powers. It has wheedle Japan into acting as a monkey to pull its chestnuts out of the international fire. England dare not attack Russia herself. When she last made war on Russia she did not attempt it until she had bamboozled Turkey, France and Sardinia into helping her. During the dark days of our civil war the

United States had only one friend among the nations. England was the active ally of the South: France was at least friendly; Spain, Germany, and Italy likewise. While land was building and manning pirate ships for the Southern Confederacy to enable i to prey on our commerce, Russia was fitting out another fleet. That Russian fleet appeared in the waters of New York Bay. It came for the purpose of rendering assistance o the United States, which then feared that England would come out boldly and make actual open warfare against us. It is need less to say that England helped the South during the four weary years of the war. Russia alone of all the nations on earth offered us a helping hand. Lest we forget

that fact it is well to recall it now. Russia is a Christian nation. Its people are white. Its claim to the respect of other nations of white men is, among other things based on the fact that only a generation ago one of its "tyrant" Emperors liberated 7, 000,000 serfs. The man or nation that for-

gets a friend is a viper. NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Finland and Kishineff.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would Rossiter Johnson accept Russia's treatment of the natives of Finland as a legitimate means to a legitimate end to secure a port of entry on the Atlantic?

Is the incident of civil war days, when the Russian fleet appeared off New York city, to be accepted as an equivalent, in advance, DHONAL KEEFE. for Kishineff? NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

The Sick Woman of Asia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Turkey is the sick man of Europe, isn't China now, or soon to be, the sick woman of Asia? ONEONTA, N. Y., Feb. 13. O. W. PECK.

From a Citizen With a Scotch Name. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Rossiter hnson makes a plea for the maintenance our traditional friendship for Russia in this morning's SUN, to which I, for one, should have little to object, vague and illusory though it be, did he not go out of his way

premeditated the murder of the two African republics. Will Mr. Johnson answer the following questions? Was not the immediate cause of the Boer war the refusal of the Transvaal

to say, by way of illustration, that "England

men who were the making of the country? Has Japan a fair grievance against Russia? Has not Russia been for months simply playing with the negotiations to gain time for her war preparations, just as Kruger tried to hoodwink Milner and Chamberlain about the Uitlander franchise?

As to this much talked-about friendship for Russia, with its one mythological episode to give it point, for goodness' sake why doesn't some one sit down to write for us convincingly about it? Suppose Japan's quarrel against Russia

vere ours; suppose she were choking us off somewhere to the West-which, indeed, sh has been trying to do-where would this sentimental friendship of ours be? Finally, when Rossiter Johnson is seeking occasion to malign England, why does he not take the one which is pat to his hand? Had England cried "Hands off!" to the

three bullies in 1895 there would have been no war then, and there would be none now. But she didn't, because for one thing sh couldn't depend on even a moral support from this country. Even so recently as thi we were still in the bonds of provincialism. Not till 1898 did we come of age and begin to understand the rules of the game. BROORLYN, Feb. 13.

From a Citizen With an Irish Name.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Much the Jews who have been persecuted by Rus sia, I cannot allow that sympathy to weigh for one second against American interests. We have a Monroe Doctrine. We must have the Panama Canal and a strong navy, or that doctrine would be no more than empty brag.

Looking at the war as a question of straight business simply, we must remember that Russia was a practical friend in need in our civil war. We have nothing to do with her notive. The fact remains. There danger that Russia will attack our Monroe If our Monroe Doctrine should be attacked

in the future by England, or Germany or by a combination of European Powers, the aid of a strong European Power, on their flank, would be of much more practical use to us than the cheap sympathy of an Asiatio Power like Japan. Gratitude is defined as an expectation of favors to come; and on the ground of favors past and favors to come, American interests

-which are above all interests-would seem

to demand an attitude of friendly neutrality

toward Russia on the part of all patriotic

MICHAEL CORCORAN

Americans. New York, Feb. 13 From a Citizen With a German Name. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What in protecting the Chinese Empire from dis

ruption? A coaliton with Great Britain or any other Power to guarantee the same, means that eventually some part of the fated Empire will become a possession of the United States

Parties who guard the integrity of China an only take their compensation in territory, and with the territory, of course, goes the This would mean that the laws restricting

Chinese immigration could not be enforced between two parts of United States territory. Neutrality in all its phases is the best policy for the United States, and one which will not embroil us in a costly war, that might not only be to the greater advantage of other Powers, but might also disintegrate our forces and leave more important territories and responsibilities unguarded.

YOURERS, Feb. 14.

DISRAELI'S ASIATIC POLICY. The Great Semitic Statesman's Dream of

British Empire. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As you have done me the honor of inserting my letter on "the Monroe Doctrine of Asia," I should like to make a communication with regard to what I know to have been the central Asian policy of the eminent Semitic statesman Lord Beaconsfield, as it would seem of this great leader in the present juncture of affairs in reference to Russia and Japan. I am afraid that in order to give some weight to my remarks it will be necessary for

me to state how it is that I am in possession of what I know to have been Lord Beaconsfield's views. The first meeting between Sir Lewis Pelly, the Plenipotentiary Extraordinary of the Queen of England, and Syud Noor Muhammad the Afghan Plenipotentiary from the Ameer of Cabul, took place in my library at Peshawar in January, 1877. And although I had no official position in that conference, being the Government examiner in the Afghan language, I was frequently employed to make things clear to the Cabul envoy in private conversations. At that time Great Britain had no designs on Afghanistan, and merely wanted a highway for her troops in order to attack Russia in central Asia. And I should add that I am the only individual living who took part in those negotiations. Sir Lewis Pelly and his assistants, Dr. Bellew and Mr. Jenkins (who was assassinated in Cabul), and Syud Noor Muhammad and his Afghan secretary are all dead. The Cabul envoy died during the conference, and I was with him during his last moments. And it is also of interest to note that all the chief actors in this remarkable event have passed awayher Majesty Queen Victoria: Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, Lord Lytton and Sir Bartle Frere. In reading through Mr. John Morley's recent "Life of Gladstone" I have Beaconsfield's notable policy with reference to Russia has been slurred over. He speaks of "the baseless quarrel picked with Shere Ali in Afghanistan," and altogether ignores on British India through Afghanistan, and that the Ameer absolutely refused to fall in line with the British policy. If you read between the lines you will see that there was an estrangement between the Queen and Mr. Gladstone even to the very end. Mr. Gladstone intimates as much in various letters. and I would add that when Lord Lytton sent for me to ascertain the possible attitude o the Mohammedans with reference to Russia he emphatically stated that the policy which sanction of her Majesty the Queen.

Now, what was the policy of Lord Beaconsfield with reference to Russia in Asia? It

Now, what was the policy of Lord Beaconsfield with reference to Russia in Asia? It was a policy which could have been conceived only by a great Semitic mind. A policy absolutely at variance with that which has now permitted the cruel and unjustifiable invasion of Corea and an attack on Japan.

Lord Beaconsfield commenced by proclaiming the Queen of England Empress of India, giving all the native rulers of prominence royal salutes of twenty-one guns, reserving for the Empress an imperial salute of 101 guns. He then sent to Malta five selected native regiments to intimate to Russia that in any war which might take place the fighting races of India, which could easily raise an army of a million, would be hurled against the Russian aggressors. It was also his intention to send embassies to the various independent chieftains of the Afghan hills to invite them to rally around the imperial flag of England and to combine with the Ameer of Cabul in resisting and crushing the power of Russia with another army of a million. This enormous army would have been placed under the command of Gen. Stewart, who was afterward Field Marshal; and it was only the obstinacy of Shere Ali Khan and the persistent opposition of the Liberal party, led by Mr. Gladstone, which prevented this enormous army from being organized. It was also intended to unite the armies of Japan and China for expelling Russia from her gradual incursion on the Pacific. Buttwenty-five years ago the enormous growth of the power of Japan was never contemplated.

With reference to the European side of the question, Lord Beaconsfield intended to place Egypt under the protection of Great Britain, Syria under Germany, Morocco under France, and to leave Austria, as in days of yore, to settle matters with the Sultan of Turkey.

Lord Lytton's special-object in sending for me when he visited Peshawar in 1877 was to ascertain what would be the possible effect on the 70,000,000 Mohammedans in India if Great Britain broke up the Turkish Empire. It is a strange circumstance th

was not recognized as the Caliph of Islam beyond the limits of the Turkish Empire.

It is a strange circumstance that Lord Beaconsfield's life has not been published, and I cannot help thinking that the audacity of this great Semitic statesman's dream of Britain's imperial power in Asia has been considered too wild and chimerical for serious consideration. People laughed at his "scientific frontier"; they ridiculed his sending five native regiments to Malta, and altogether resented his attempt to make Queen Victoria Empress of Great Britain as well as of India. The House of Commons condemned his Afghan policy by a majority of 129, but the House of Commons condemned his Afghan policy by a majority of 129, but the House of Lords indorsed it by a larger majority. Mr. John Morley, in his "Life of Gladstone," does not seem to think the subject worthy of discussion or of any lengthy notice.

But now, after the lapse of years, the whole civilized world has received two tremendous shocks. It has seen how a mere handful of Boers could for months withstand the disciplined army of Great Britain, and how the Empire of Japan, of which the great Dr. Johnson knew nothing and George Washington very little, indeed, can become one of the great naval powers of the world and threaten the extinction of Russia as a naval power.

Lord Beaconsfield, with the prophetic instinct of a Jewish prophet, saw both; hence his desire to crush the power of the Boers in South Africa and to annihilate as far as possible the aggressive attitude of Russia in Asia.

When I showed the Ameer of Cabul a map

his desire to crush the power of the Boers in South Africa and to annihilate as far as possible the aggressive attitude of Russia in Asia.

When I showed the Ameer of Cabul a map of Asia and explained that the red boundaries on the map indicated British possessions, he exclaimed: "It will all become red unless we stand up for our rights."

I am giad that some of your correspondents see the danger of the present situation. Whatever may be said to the contrary, China and Japan will eventually combine to crush Russia, and in the course of years, when the present generation has passed away, it will be seen that a combination will be effected among the Asiatio powers which will not only expelt the Russians from Siberia, but threaten the tenure of the British Empire in India.

Both Great Britain and the United States are now looking on while Japan is making a heroic effort to withstand Russia, but, as one of your correspondents justly remarks, if Japan is victorious it will not be within the power of any nation to call a halt. Corea, with its area of more than 80,000 square miles and a population of probably 16,000,000, is one of the finest provinces of the Eastern world. And what right has Russia to attempt to seize this country? Absolutely none. The conquest of Corea by Russia is something like an attempted conquest of Belgium by Japan. And let it be remembered that the Oriental countries, China, Japan, Burmah, Afghanistan, Beluchistan, Tibet, Persia and Arabia, are only now just awaking to the fact that the European in Asia is an intruder. There has been no event so portentous in modern history as this terrific contest between the new born nation of Japan and the Russian tyrant.

Tha a word, if Lord Beaconsfield had been at the helm this war would never have been allowed unless Great Britain had first raised the sword.

An Orientalst.

Lincoln's Birthday, 1904.

The Almighty and War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: If the belief expressed one day by Capt. Jack Philip on board the battleship Texas was sound, the Russians might as well give up their fight now. Capt Philip took the Texas into Guantanamo harbon during our war with Spain, and the big ship struck several torpedoes. Had one of them exploded the Texas would have been sunk much as the Maine was. None of the torpedoes exploded, and Cant Philip declared that the Almighty would not allow them to injure an American ship. If the Almighty intervened to save American ships six years ago, and allows Russian be destroyed by their own mines now, there is no difficulty in foretelling the issue of the presen

> Port Arthur. Waiting with their boilers cold For despatches to unfold. Hulking sentries of the Beas Drowsing in the wintry air. Vast and helpless, gun and man, Tsarevitch and Retvizan.

struggle.

BROOKLYN, Peb. 14.

Not one searchlight looks for war Under watching moon and star. Swift as venging Samural Whale and swordfish in the sca-Asp and bear beneath the tree. Stab and stab-and then away

THE OLD TIME BALL PLAYERS. Great Men Who Made the Clubs of Forty

Years Ago Famous. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with a deal of pleasure the remarks of " C. A. H." in to-day's SUN about the old and almost forgotten ball players of auld lang syne, and while I indorse all he says of John Morrell, e has forgotten to name many of the other as well known as Morrell, Burdock, Bob Furguson and the rest. Let him take a retrospective view of the years 1860-61-62. l'hose were the halcyon days of ball playing, when it was no uncommon sight to see from 8,000 to 10,000 persons in the old Union or Capitoline grounds. Does he rememb the players of those days who formed the once celebrated Atlantic Club, a club the furnished more players to its rivals than any other ten organizations in the country? Does he remember the brilliant players of that

ursery of ball clubs? One of them was the greatest third base. man of that or any other day. I mean Charley Smith. Has he ever seen his equal shoet Does he recall that grandest of all short.

Smith. Has he ever seen his equal shee?
Does he recail that grandest of all shortstops (save George Wright), Dick Pierce?
Since second base was covered by Fred Crane
I've not seen his equal. Bill Dahlen comes
nearer to Crane than any other, and for first
base Joe Start has never been matched. I
have seen them all, and Jack Doyle at his
best could give you a faint idea of Joe Crane.
Take the old Atlantics from Zettlein to Chapman, including McDonald and Sid Smith,
and they were the white haired boys of the
diamond from 1860 to 1865.

"C. A H." must also call to mind that there
were many great players in other clubs. The
Mutuals of New York, the Unions of Morrisania, the Eckfords of Williamsburg, the
Eurekas of Newark and the Athletics of Philadelphia had many good men, but the old
Atlantics were unapproachable.
Few of them are yet allve. Dick Pierce
was superlitendent of the Polo Grounds not
long ago. Joe Start, who afterward joined
the Providence nine when they secured the
champlonship, retired, and keeps a roadhouse near Providence, R. I., now. Fred
Crane is in the machinery business, and his
son, young Fred, is Judge of the County
Court of Brooklyn. Charley Smith lies in
the cemetery at Great Neck, L. I., Zettlein is
living in Williamsburg now; Sid Smith is in the
office of the Tax Commissioner of Brooklyn,
McDonaki and Furguson are dead, and Joe
Chapman has retired to the shades of private
life.
Oh, for the days when a ball game was an

Oh, for the days when a ball game was an event not easily forgotten! When one or the other club would make in an inning from three to sixteen runs, and any number of home runs during the game! A lively ball was used, and no masks for catchers or gloves for players.

was used, and no masks for catchers or gloves for players.

Nowadays the ball is a dead one. The same is too scientific for fun. In the old days the club invading our territory here in Brooklyn was regarded as an enemy, but now there is too much friendship, if I can call it that. The rivalry has passed away, and too often a game, even if well played, grows monotonous. Where are the cheers from the crowds? The Atlantic players were looked upon after a successful game as little less than demi-gods. They got no enormous salaries, but they afforded a heap of fun. Sic 'ransit gloria mundi.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 12.

THE HAPPY TRADES UNIONIST. Kept From Work by His Leaders While the Non-Unionist Thrives.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some time since the journeymen stonecutters entered into a compact with a number of small employing stonecutters, whereby the employers were to add 10 per cent. to the ordinary cost of work and give the journeymen

ployers were to add 10 per cent. to the ordinary cost of work and give the journeymen 10 per cent. of the same, or in reality 1 per cent. of the gross cost of work. To compel all employers to join this organization, the journeymen agreed to refuse to work for any employer not in the association. This association has been declared illegal by the courts and has disbanded, but the journeymen still refuse to work for the employers who did not go into the association.

One of the largest yards in Brocklyn was "struck" and was obliged to employ nonunion men to the number of about fifty, paying them the same wages and working the same number of hours as demanded by the union. These non-union men have had steady work all winter, while the union men, to the extent of 90 per cent. of their membershiphave been without work. Many of them have been dispossessed from their homes for non-payment of rent, their credit is exhausted, and they see no hope shead. Many are willing and anxious to return to work at the yard before mentioned, but a few men who hold positions in New York dominate the union and refuse to lift the embargo laid upon the Brooklyn yard. Hence fifty or more men are out of work, out of money, credit gone and generally demoralized.

New York, Feb. 12.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12. Admiral Uriu in America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An expression in the letter of one of your correspondents concern ing "the vigor with which little Japan has gone at the Russian giant," and the doubt expressed by another as to the possession of "moral endurance" by the Japanese, recalls an incident in the life of Admiral Uriu when he was a cadet at Annapolis. By the way, he pronounces his name "Oo-ree-

When he first came to this country, like the other apanese youths, he was placed in an intelligent, cultivated New England family, to learn English and something of American ways. He and his friend Serata (recently deceased, a Rear Admiral maintained a warm affection for their hosts, and visited them whenever possible after leaving them. One summer—1880, I think—the two cadets on fur-lough were visiting their New England friends in their home near New Haven, Conn., and a big Irish-man, who was employed to pump up the daily supply of water, being "under the influence," made his way from kitchen to parlor and began turbulent and slight, but well built and compact. He rose quietly and quickly from his seat, faced the big rishman, and said, "Do you know where you are, and what you are doing?" Then, pointing rigidly to the door, he added, "You will go out—instantly."

The man looked at him, and burst into threats to

eat him up, throw him out, &c. But Uriu steppe a pace nearer, and his black eyes glittered with anger as he still kept his arm pointing to the door, and repeated more intensely, "You will go out, instantly!" The hulking brute looked at him again, and ther lowered his eyes, turned, and lumbered out of the house. As Uriu returned to his seat he said, quietly,

In my country, that man's head would come off. Yes, there is good stuff in Admiral Uriu; and i fancy his compatriots will be found to have moral endurance and staying power also. MONTOLAIR, N. J., Feb. 12. Lessons From Two Great Fires.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: After the

terrible theatre disaster in Chicago it would be well to see that all theatres are equipped as follows: 1. All exit doors to have suitable motor attach. ments, controlled at central point, so that in case of fire all said doors could be opened simultan 2. All red lights, indicating fire exits, to be or parate circuit from general lighting plant. 3. All wide stairways to have a central hand-rall on extra strong standards, so that a crowd

could not be so readily thrown off its feet.

Then again, considering the late Baltimore fire, would it not be well in our traffic-congested streets, would it not be well in our trained agreed agreed, especially when snow and ice impede the progress of fire apparatus, to install at such points as may be considered desirable powerful electric pumps underground and connected with a suitable number of hydrants, so that an immediate and ready pressure of water may be available at the start O. M. D.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13. But This Was Not an "International Screp." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: The attack and defence of Fort Sumter began April 11-12 and defence of Fort Sumer 1861, and the declaration of war, if any, was deed 1861, and the declaration of wa 1861, and the declaration of war, it among the April 15, 1861. Has not this been overlooked in the April 15, 1861. Has not this been overlooked in the April 15, 1861.

"International scraps"?
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 13. Most Popular Stories for Children.

of a blaze?

From the London Graphic.

A young lady who is a professional story telle hildren's parties (a charming prof the way), says she never dares venture on fair; tales, as the children are too sceptical. stories she finds the most popular, farmyardistories for the poor children, and tales of adventure and hair-breadth escapes for the well-to-do class

Winter in Cores. From the Hartford Times. The winter in Corea reaches its extreme cold in January. In February is an interval before the early rains of March. Snow usually meits in March.

sun shines hot and clear. Tricky Tom and Christian Tom.

From the Hazei Green Herald. Tom Christian, who was recently stabbed Sam Dennis of Ezel, is slowly improving.

Tricky Tom Therp, who was shot by Mas Sic